

Date: Sat, 13 Aug 94 09:28:50 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #910  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Sat, 13 Aug 94                      Volume 94 : Issue    910

Today's Topics:

    ..from an aspiring ham (2 msgs)  
        ARLX024 <title>  
Communications Quarterly , was Qs on no code FCC license and Hardware  
    Homebrew Global Positioning System (GPS)  
        ICOM 3200a MODS?  
        In plain English...  
    Need some help with the design of an Operational Amplifier  
        QSL services  
    This Week in Amateur Radio - Edition #072  
    VOA Internet Audio Debuts Aug. 15  
    Where did Beverage come from?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

-----

Date: Sat, 13 Aug 1994 08:57:37 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
gatech!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: ..from an aspiring ham  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <m24501-120894124021@m24501-mac.mitre.org> m24501@mwunix.mitre.org  
(Herb Duncan) writes:

>Joseph  
>I would suggest looking into a rather modern, used ALL-MODE 2 meter rig.  
>The reason is you may eventually become bored with FM. There is a lot of less  
>than technical talk on the repeaters.

That depends on the \*people\* using the repeater system. Some conversations are quite interesting, others less so. It's what \*you\* make it rather than the mode you use that makes for interesting or boring operations.

>Packet with keep you busy if you  
>have access to some good servers in your area.

Packet can be interesting, it's normally done with FM radios though, so the multimode doesn't come into play here either. Packet is also a very cooperative venture, depending on the \*people\* involved, it can be great, or boring.

>I find SSB and CW an  
>interesting challenge on 2m. It does require a horizontally polarized  
>antenna though. (down 30 dB if cross polarize) SSB and CW would be  
>something to grow into. Good results take a good station. But it is very  
>possible work out 600 miles on lite tropo enhancements and out about 1400  
>miles using meteor bursts, sporadic-E, FAI, etc.

Weak signal work \*can\* be interesting, though it's usually brief periods of excitement separating long boring periods of no activity. In general, very little content is passed, and contacts are interesting mostly for the odd quirks of propagation they illustrate. Having a multimode for this purpose is a good way to start, but if you're serious you'll want something better than the commercial offerings. A transverter in front of a top notch HF rig is a good way to go, and of course, improving preamps and antennas will occupy much of your idle time. Building amps can occupy most of the rest.

Another use for a multimode is the amateur satellites. Here you'll find contacts that range from the contentless DX types of the weak signal crowd to the full blown technical or non-technical ragchews heard on repeaters. Plus there's the spice of having HF-like range and the fillip of using a spaceborne asset. And there's a moderate technical challenge as well in erecting adequate antennas and tracking the satellites.

>Anyway, something you may want to check into incase you buy only ONE rig.  
>I found HTs just didn't have the power I needed to work stations without a  
>repeater and the repeaters were always busy when I wanted to operate. The  
>ARRL has an informative book titled something like "VHF: beyond the  
>horizon".

I agree that a HT is terribly limiting, and wouldn't recommend it as a first rig to anyone. However, the repeater spectrum sits idle most of the day. There's usually always room for you to have a QSO. Even on busy repeaters, joining a conversation is almost always welcomed.

Contacts are what \*you\* make them. Have something interesting to say,  
and people will want to talk with you.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

-----

Date: Fri, 12 Aug 1994 12:40:21 -0100  
From: library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!channel.ecst.csuchico.edu!  
yeshua.marcam.com!news.kei.com!eff!blanket.mitre.org!linus.mitre.org!  
newsflash.mitre.org!m24501-mac.mitre@ihnp4.ucsd.edu  
Subject: ..from an aspiring ham  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Joseph

I would suggest looking into a rather modern, used ALL-MODE 2 meter rig.  
The  
reason is you may eventually become bored with FM. There is a lot of less  
than technical talk on the repeaters. Packet with keep you busy if you  
have access to some good servers in your area. I find SSB and CW an  
interesting challenge on 2m. It does require a horizontally polarized  
antenna though. (down 30 dB if cross polarize) SSB and CW would be  
something to grow into. Good results take a good station. But it is very  
possible work out 600 miles on lite tropo enhancements and out about 1400  
miles using meteor bursts, sporadic-E, FAI, etc.  
Anyway, something you may want to check into incase you buy only ONE rig.  
I found HTs just didn't have the power I needed to work stations without a  
repeater and the repeaters were always busy when I wanted to operate. The  
ARRL has an informative book titled something like "VHF: beyond the  
horizon".

Welcome to Ham Radio,  
Herb WE7L  
74551.1275@compuserve.com

-----

Date: Fri, 12 Aug 1994 18:46:54 MDT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.cerf.net!gopher.sdsc.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!  
channel.ecst.csuchico.edu!psgrain!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!  
usenet@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: ARLX024 <title>  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SPCL @ ARL \$ARLX024  
ARLX024 <title>

ZCZC AX56  
QST de W1AW  
Special Bulletin 24 ARLX024  
>From ARRL Headquarters  
Newington CT August 12, 1994  
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX024  
ARLX024 title

FAR scholarships awarded

The Maryland-based foundation for Amateur Radio has announced the 1994 winners of the 50 college scholarships that it administers. The top, 2000 dollar(s) winner was Extra Class licensee Craig A. Gullickson, KC6CEX, 20, of Fresno, California.

Awarded a 1200 dollar(s) scholarship was 17-year-old Stefnee Lindberg, N00NP, of Kansas City, Missouri, an Advanced class licensee.

20 students received scholarships of 1000 dollar(s).

These scholarships are open to all radio amateurs meeting the qualifications and residence requirements of the various sponsors. The non-profit Foundation represents more than 50 clubs in Maryland, northern Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

For more information and application forms for 1995 scholarships contact FAR, 6903 Rhode Island Avenue, College Park, MD 20740.

NNNN  
/EX

-----  
Date: Fri, 12 Aug 1994 19:46:04 GMT  
From: att-out!nntp!not-for-mail@RUTGERS.EDU  
Subject: Communications Quarterly , was Qs on no code FCC license and Hardware  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Aug12.142318.26732@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,  
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:

>  
>As for magazines, well of course you want QST, which you'll get when

>you join the ARRL. The best magazine is Communications Quarterly,

Does Communications Quarterly have a particular focus ...contesting,  
build-it project, DXing, etc. ?

Ken

-----  
Date: Sat, 13 Aug 1994 08:25:14 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Homebrew Global Positioning System (GPS)  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <32ggg8\$hsh@hollywood.cinenet.net> maustin@hollywood.cinenet.net (Mark Austin) writes:

>

>I had an idea. How about linking up a GPS with a cellular phone and  
>a large battery to power both for a couple of days. Then dial a number  
>on the cellular where you want the GPS to send it's location info and  
>drop the whole bundle into someone's car. Since GPS info can be used  
>with several very cheap street mapping systems (Delorme for one) you'll  
>be able to sit at home and watch them driving down the street on  
>your home computer. Should be able to do this cheap. A couple of  
>hundred dollars (with cheap GPS and cheap phone). I have no ideas  
>on keeping cellular costs down though. One thought would be to set  
>the phone to answer and power up the whole gizmo and then shut down  
>after a call is placed into it. You wouldn't get a continuous  
>signal but you'd be able to find where someone is on demand (if they're  
>within cellular calling range). Such a setup could last for a LONG  
>time with the proper battery.

You aren't going to be able to get a GPS and cell phone for a couple hundred dollars. The cheapest GPS receivers are around \$400, and so are cell phones unless you roll their cost into a long term service contract. And monthly and per minute cell phone charges will mount up fairly rapidly. By using packet radio, amateur or commercial, you can send position updates on a regular basis without incurring quite as much cost.

DeLorme Mapping and City Streets are a couple of commercial map systems that work with GPS. However, APRS (Automatic Packet Reporting System) is in some ways better. While it lacks the friendly user interface of the commercial products, and it's pre-made map databases are skimpy, you can make your own maps, and it works with local and remote GPS receivers (using packet UI frames for the latter). It also supports other information about the remote sites such as range and

bearing data from DF equipment, and arbitrary text messages.

However, what many of us want is \*differential\* GPS. The Coast Guard, FAA, and others send out position deltas from a fixed benchmark receiver that are received and used to correct the reading of the local GPS receiver. These transmissions are either at MF or VHF depending on the system. A special receiver is required, and either a GPS receiver designed to work with differential signals, or a PC that can take the timestamped position reports and reconcile them via software, is used to give a true position. This method removes the deliberate SA jitter, and other error sources such as varying atmospheric propagation factors, from the position data. This allows much greater precision in determining location than raw GPS alone.

It would be nice if the APRS author would support this mode in his software. Some of us are willing to set up benchmark receivers on the amateur bands. That timestamped data could be used to correct the positions reported by the rover receivers over packet.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

-----

Date: Sat, 13 Aug 1994 03:46:38 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.cerf.net!gopher.sdsc.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!  
channel.ecst.csuchico.edu!psgrain!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!  
grady@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: ICOM 3200a MODS?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I've checked the Finnish and Oakland site for 3200a mods and have the d19 receiver recovery time mod, but wondered if others exist? Any 3200a owners out there with xtended receive or xmit?

73 k06eb

--

Grady Ward		For information and free samples on		"Look!"
grady@netcom.com		royalty-free Moby natural language		-- Madame Sosostreis
+1 707 826 7715		lexicons (largest in the world),		A91F2740531E6801
(voice/24hr FAX)		run: finger grady@netcom.com		5B117D084B916B27

-----

Date: Sat, 13 Aug 1994 09:06:46 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: In plain English...  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CuG1q6.JnA@spk.hp.com> depaul@spk.hp.com (Marc DePaul) writes:

>Thanks to all who have written.

>

>By the way, I've stated that the antenna tuner is OPEN. It's  
>a balanced -balanced antenna tuner with a huge vari cap and  
>two roller inductors. I'm using open wire line. I'm NOT  
>using the "typical?" rig--coax--antenna set up. Damn, I knew  
>I liked 40 meters for a reason (maybe it made me feel physically  
>better too!...)

I'd shield that sucker. Not only is it a source of EM radiation  
leakage on frequency, it's also a source of harmonic leakage,  
and a high voltage hazard. Good engineering practice says such  
tuners should be well shielded. As amateurs, we're required to  
follow good engineering practice by Part 97.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

-----

Date: Wed, 10 Aug 1994 16:15:19 GMT  
From: psinntp!arrl.org!jbloom@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Need some help with the design of an Operational Amplifier  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

christos@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu wrote:

: hello there,

: I have a question concerning design of a simple amplifier using  
: operational amplifiers. I am simply designing a noninverting amplifier with a  
: gain of 2, that is  $R1=R2$  ( Closed Loop Gain= $(1+R2/R1)$  ). No matter what I apply  
: to the input of the amp the output always saturates to -11 Volts. Even if no  
: input is applied the output still gives a -11V.  
: The voltages that I am applying to the Vcc+ and Vcc- of the op amp are +12V and  
: -12V respectively. I am using the LM 741 opamp for this application.

: Does anybody in this group happen to know what the problem might be?

Hard to tell without seeing the circuit. One possibility: make sure you have a dc return for the noninverting input. If you couple to the input with a series capacitor (including, possibly, one that might be in the output circuit of whatever audio circuit you use to drive the op amp), put a resistor to ground from the noninverting input pin. A 10k resistor should do.

--

Jon Bloom KE3Z jbbloom@arrl.org

-----

Date: Thu, 11 Aug 94 10:00:05 PDT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!  
csc.ti.com!tilde.csc.ti.com!sislnews.csc.ti.com!usenet@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: QSL services

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> How do QSL services work? How much do they cost?

>

> Scott

Scott: I assume you are asking about a DX QSL service and not the QSL bureau system.

A QSL service takes your outgoing cards and forwards each card to the appropriate place for confirmation (via manager, bureau, etc.). There is a cost per card, but that is determined by the QSL service. The N7RO QSL Service just went out of business this month, but was picked up by Les, WF5E. Write to Les and ask about his service and cost per card.

73, Bob Winn, W5KNE

w5kne@mcimail.com

-----

Date: Fri, 12 Aug 1994 22:47:47 MDT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!  
usenet@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: This Week in Amateur Radio - Edition #072

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Here is a summary of news items covered on Edition #72 of "This Week in



Amateur Radio", North America's satellite-delivered audio bulletin service, for the week ending 19-Aug:

1. FCC Awards PCS Licenses After Successful First Spectrum Auction
2. Vice President Gore Presents Award to FCC for "Reinventing Government"
3. Amateur Radio Society and IARU Leaders Meet in Germany
4. CQ/50 Award Guidelines and Rules Released for Magazine's 50th Anniversary
5. "The RAIN Dial-up" from Chicago
6. Phase 3-D Satellite Spaceframe Received at Orlando Facility for Assembly
7. "EZSATS" with Dave Mullenix, N9LTD
8. "Gateway 160 Meter Net Report" with Vern Jackson, WA0RCR
9. Weekly Propagation Forecast with George Bowen, N2LQS
10. "Amateur Radio Newsline" - Edition #887 from Los Angeles

Funding for the program's transmission, uplink, and production expenses was provided this week by a grant from the Blue Ridge Video and Digital Society of Roanoke, Virginia, where "This Week in Amateur Radio" is heard on the WB4QOJ repeater on 147.21 MHz, serving Roanoke, Central Virginia, Southeastern West Virginia, and North Central North Carolina. Funding for "Newsline" was provided by Brian Litzenberger, N0PMZ, of Garden City, Kansas.

"This Week in Amateur Radio" is a weekly amateur radio news and information service, in audio newsmagazine format, which is produced by Community Video Associates, Inc., a non-profit, charitable, tax-exempt foundation based in Albany, New York. The program is carried on the "Omega Radio Network" each Saturday at 7:30 PM (EDT) on the Galaxy III commercial communications satellite, transponder 17 (9H), 5.8 MHz wideband audio (4.040 GHz), located at 93.5 degrees west longitude in geosynchronous orbit, and can be heard on various VHF/UHF repeaters throughout the United States and Canada, as well as on 160 meters at 1860 kHz. Contact your local amateur radio club or repeater operator if "This Week in Amateur Radio" is not being heard in your area.

Production and transmission expenses are underwritten by contributions from repeater system operators, amateur radio clubs, and individuals. For further information, contact Stephan Anderman, WA3RKB, at 518/877-7374, or George Bowen, N2LQS, at 518/283-3665. You may also reach them via amateur packet @ WA2UMX.#ENY.NY.USA.NA and on various landline bulletin board services.

Or here on Internet : KXKVI @delphi.com

-----  
Date: Sat, 13 Aug 1994 12:00:38 GMT  
From: voa3!ck@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: VOA Internet Audio Debuts Aug. 15  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>>>In accordance with U.S. law, program materials such as VOA newscasts and

>>>the VOA News and English Broadcasts radio newswire are provided exclusively  
>>>for recipients outside the United States.

>>

>> So, if we are in the states, we technically cannot download the files?

>

>Or tune the radio to VOA?

Fear not, fellow residents of the United States. The Radio Police really will not nab you if you listen to VOA shortwave broadcasts or download files from our public Internet server.

VOA's parent agency, the United States Information Agency, was established by the U.S. Congress shortly after the Second World War to provide information to other countries. (VOA itself antedates USIA; it was created in 1942 to counteract enemy propaganda.) Our legislative charter expressly prohibits us from seeking a domestic audience for our program materials. As others have pointed out previously in this thread, Congress apparently included the prohibition in order to make certain that the U.S. government could never convert USIA communication facilities into the kind of internal propaganda apparatus operated by the German government during the war.

Consequently, VOA radio programs, Worldnet television and USIA publications are intended exclusively for recipients in other countries. Congress has enacted a few statutory exceptions that permitted us to distribute specific programs to a domestic audience -- the most prominent exemption was for an award-winning film documentary on the presidency and assassination of John F. Kennedy -- but the general prohibition remains in effect. However, it only restricts what we as a government agency may do, not what United States residents may hear or watch or read.

To get our programs to other countries, we obviously must use a number of transport mechanisms that are publicly accessible inside the United States: shortwave radio transmissions, satellite transponders and the Internet. We do not encourage those of you within the United States to listen to or watch these programs as they are transmitted to other countries, but no one in the government objects if you do. (And even if we did, it would be unconstitutional for us to try to stop you.)

On the other hand, I do strongly recommend that both residents of the United States and residents of other countries avoid listening to the BBC World Service, as there is mounting medical evidence that this can corrupt your English pronunciation. . . .

--

Chris Kern      ck@voa.gov      ...uunet!voa3!ck      +1 202-619-2020





>>  
>> 1A: 5 WPM at 16 WPM Farnsworth  
>> 1B: 13 WPM at 18 WPM Farnsworth  
>> 1C: 20 WPM at 22 or 23 WPM (can't remember)  
>>  
>> If you learn code Farnsworth, you'll have a easier time upgrading.  
>  
> Now for a newbie question. What is "Farnsworth"? I am very confused  
>as to how something can be 5WPM \_and\_ 16WPM at the same time. I am  
>thinking  
>of getting a tech plus and looking into learning CW.  
>  
> How do I learn code Farnsworth?  
>  
The Farnsworth method just means sending/receiving/learning the individual characters at a higher speed, then stretching out the time between characters to get the total wpm down. The advantages are (1) the higher character speed deters you from trying to count dits and dahs (dah-and-four-dits...ummm...6) and helps you to learn the characters as unified sounds, and (2) as you increase your speed, the characters sound the same, just the time between them decreases. I think all the major CW tapes use Farnsworth, and all the major CW software programs allow you to specify it. Don't know about the ARRL code practice transmissions -- haven't listened in a while.

Good luck. It'll come easily enough if you don't fight it. Whatever you do, \*don't\* count dits and dahs, learn the characters as a combined sound.

Mike, KK6GM

-----  
End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #910

\*\*\*\*\*